# CAPITALISTIC CRACKSMEN A MODERN "BENEFACTOR"

Socialists are Able to Distinguish Between Piracy and Philanthropy—A "Great Victory" for Organized Labor

In 1802 Andrew Carnegie hired three steel president stuffed his interviewers hundred Pinkerton murderers to massa- with all kinds of silly advice to workingcre his employes. He was too cowardly to stay on the ground, and so went to Europe, leaving Henry Frick, another monster, to execute his plot of assassination. These two capitalistic cracksmen understood each other. As Ingersoll would have said, "They fit each other like the upper and lower jaws of a wild The foul conspiracy of Carnegie against his own employes—the very men who had created his wealth-was consummated, and the streets of Homestead became slippery with their blood. Their wages and their throats were cut at the same time to satisfy the rapacity of the man who now has the unspeakable gall to pose before two continents as their benefactor.

Not only this, but when his workingmen were crushed, mangled, bleeding for daring to object to repeated reductions of wages, the Christian Carnegie had his steel works surrounded with wires charged with deadly currents of electricity and also with pipes filled with boiling water, so as to be prepared for any pos-sible emergencies in the future. With such an equipment the great philanthro-pist could in the twinking of an eye shock the lives out of his slaves or scald them to death without going to the ex-pense of hiring an army of Pinkerton assassins to adjust their grievances.

It is by such murderous methods that Carnegie became a millionaire. Every dollar that he piled up bears the stamp of

robbery, countersigned by murder.

When the workingmen at Pittsburg accepted Carnegie's "charity," with obsequious acknowledgements, a few days ago, provisions for when they become paupers, they disgraced themselves. They insulted the memory of their dead comrades. For a mess of pottage they decorated themselves with the badge of treason. How grand it would have been if the Carnegie employes, true to their own class, and holding sacred the memory of their slain brethren, had cabled the bloody benefactor: "Take the bee-line route to hell with your booty; we will none of it."

All honor to the workingmen of Newcastle for protesting against the Carnegie library. Long ago, when Carnegie proposed the first library "for the benefit of workingmen," I advised that it be spurned with contempt. The self-re-specting workers do not want and will not accept such spurious and blood-stained benefactions. Poor they may be, because of the exploitation of the Carnegie class, but they are not of the servile mendicants who "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift may follow fawning.

To these I address myself to urge that wherever a Carnegie library is proposed, an indignation meeting be held to protest against its acceptance. The central labor bodies should take the initiative, but where they fail to act, the Socialists at least should put themselves on record and give Carnegie and the country to un-derstand that they have intelligence enough to distinguish between piracy and philanthropy, and self-respect enough to scorn an offering wrung from the agony and stained with the blood of their own

Since President Schwab of the steel trust was reported as receiving a salary of a million dollars a year, he has been besieged by reporters to reveal the secret of his success, that other ambitious workingmen may follow in his footsteps. The

with all kinds of silly advice to workingmen. The precise formula was given to enable every one of them to make himself worth a million, more or less, to his employer. But the real secret was not disclosed. Here it is: If you want to go to the top you must "stand in" with the boss and play the role of informer and sneak on your fellow-workingmen. Don't join the union; but if you do, keep the boss advised of what is going on, espe-cially if trouble is brewing. Don't ob-ject to wage reductions, but thankfully accept what you receive and be grateful that you are allowed to work at all. In case of a strike, stand by the company and do all you can to defeat your com-rades. Vote the company's ticket, wear the company's collar and be proud of it. and you will become more and more valuable to the company, just as Schwab did by pursuing the same unmanly, sneaking policy. Hundreds of railroad and shop officials who obtained their "promotions" in this way know that such qualities are essential to "success."

Father Phillips, a Catholic priest, and committee of "business" men were admitted to the august presence of John Pierpont Morgan for ten minutes last week, and through their intervention it is believed that a coal strike has been avert-John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, was turned down cold. The big banker would not see nor talk to him. The salvation of the vast army of miners depended wholly upon the friendly offices of a lone priest. Ye gods, what a spectacle! And this is what is called "thorough organization" by certain labor leaders who oppose political action by the working class for the reason that when they finally get on the right track they will no longer be "led" and bled by these emissaries of the capitalis-

Father Phillips settled the whole busiess, and if the miners are now satisfied they can dispense with all the expensive machinery of organization and engage the holy father permanently to take care of their interests.

When Father Phillips concluded his ten-minute conference with Mr. Morgan he issued a signed statement. Quoth he: "Of my committee and our meeting with Mr. Morgan it is sufficient to say that it was satisfactory to him, to us and to the public." Where do the miners come in? Mr. Morgan came first, Father Phillips next, then the public, and all were declared to be satisfied; and as for the horde of Pennsylvania mining Islaves, why, they had to be satisfied and were not of sufficient consequence to figure as a factor in the conference between the banker, the priest and the "business" men for the settlement of their grievances.

Score another "great victory" for or-

ganized labor.

How long, workingmen, how long will you go down in the dust and beg a distant master, who will not suffer you to come into his presence, for what is and what it is your duty to take and your

right to enjoy?
You have the ballot; you have an overwhelming majority; you can, if you will, vote your class into power and take possession of the government, of industry, of all things, and by the fiat of your classconscious solidarity stand forth free men,

the sovereign rulers of the earth!
Socialism blazes the only way to emancipation.

March 31. Eugene V. Debs.

Class-Conscious Solidarity

To be class conscious is to understand the mission of the working class and clearly understand that there is no common interest between the working class and the capitalist class. In other words to comprehend that what is to the interest of the capitalist class is detrimental to the working class, and vice-versa. The class-conscious Socialist proposes to make no compromise with any middle class or mere reform movement, but to advocate the social revolution and the abolition of the capitalist system. They will give no aid or comfort to any man or party that does not indorse class-conscious Socialism—the social revolution.
—The Farmers' Review.

One man says, "I made this machine; it is mine!" and government gives him a patent, declaring that it is his. But neither the man nor the government takes into account how much he owes to some other man, or a thousand men, who made machines before him, giving him ideas of demonstrating principles with-

out which it would have been impossible for him to make his machine. The truth is that every invention is the outgrowth of some other invention—a social growth and inheritance—to the improvement of which dead men have contributed and men yet unborn will give perfection. One man cannot separate the material in a machine from the idea in it and say, "This is mine." The materials are fabricated round an idea and that is ours; that belongs to society.

No one with a heart in him can read the struggle of the Boers to maintain their liberties without having a sublime faith in the redeeming power of human nature. It is not required to refer to Marathon and Thermopayle for heroes. The Boers can supply anything in that line necessary to inspire devotion to the cause of liberty and courage to fight its

Bread is the "staff of life," and yet many a hungry man when asking for bread gets a stone or a scorpion.

CAN LEGISLATION SETTLE
THE LIQUOR QUESTION
In a symposium published by the Boston Globe on the question "Can Legislation Settle the Liquor Question?" Comrade F. O. MacCartney of Massachusetts contributes the following article:

Lanswer no and yes. First legislation

setts contributes the following article:

I answer no and yes. First, legislation under a capitalist system can do little to settle the matter. Manufacture and sale for profit is the characteristic of capitalism. It is this element of profit which has invaded and vitiated every scheme so far tried for the solution of the drink problem. The liquor industry has followed the same line of development which other industries have taken. You which other industries have taken. You have first manufacture for use, then manufacture for sale—small plants competing one with the other under the first period of capitalism, and finally under the second period the principle and method introduced and the formation of whister and beautiful transfer. whisky and brewery trusts. Manufacture and retailing under a trust system become practically one.

Under license the town, city, state or nation tries to control the business. Each in turn comes under control of the trust, wherever liquor interests require such control. Drunkenness under license steadily increases, for under the profit motive enlargement of the business becomes imperative and inevitable. The liquor industry becomes an organism, with national and state associations, with conventions and newspapers. Every hamlet in the nation is invaded by the saloon power.

The trust controls and corrupts politics, utilizes every social function or legislative function in intrenching itself and for the enlargement of its field of operation. No trust can be regulated or controlled, and the liquor trust is the most unmanageable of all.

You have state prohibition in Kansas. The law is successfully evaded and defied. State officials wink at the law's violation. A Carrie Nation appears upon the scene with her "little hatchet" and there is a momentary spasm of civic virtue in regard to the matter, but after the storm there is a sinking back into the calm—of the disregard for law. Maine has prohibition and there are open saloons in all of her principal cities. New Hampshire has her prohibition laws which are systematically disregarded.

Profit invades the South Carolina dispensary system and makes that a failure. The Guttenburg system definitely recognizes profit which goes to the "superior citizens" running the business, and the system also fails.

Local option works best where the law is backed by the sentiment of the community. But in many of the towns of the commonwealth, where citizens vote no license, there is no real expectation that the will of the people will be enforced Under the profit motive many drug stores become grog shops, "upper stores become grog shops, "upper rooms" and "kitchen barrooms" multiply Business men do not complain for fear of losing profit; constables and selectmen do not do their duty for fear of losing their jobs, and the wretched community is damned not only by free rum, but by hypocrisy, and, worst of all, the citizens are educated into a chronic contempt for

Second-Now as to the "yes" side of the proposition. Legislation can do much to settle the question, if political action leads to a change of economic system. If such political action leads to the ownership and control of the means of production and distribution you have the bethe settler question. If the state should become the owner of distilleries and other manufacturing plants the liquor product would be made for medicinal, mechanical and other uses, with the profit element eliminated. Pure product would result, as it is desire for profit which leads to adulteration. When the state came to distribute you would have on a no-profit basis a successful dispensary system. The saloon and the treating habit would disappear altogether. There would be no sale to drunkards or to minors. In the meantime the people would be educated as to the evils of intemperance, total abstinence or at least the very moderate use of liquor could be inculcated, and the curse would be forever banished.

Says one who is a Socialist in the budding stage of development: "We are be-coming Socialists to the degree that all which is good, and all which is practi-cable in Socialism is slowly and surely becoming enacted in the laws of modern legislation." Still, he is a little timid lest Socialism may obliterate "individuality," which he surmises has been a potent factor in our progress and civilization. If the term "individuality" is used to express the idea of independence in industrial affairs, in so far as working men are concerned, then, in that case Socialism instead of obliterating "individuality," is the only force now engaged in restoring to it its last estate. Socialism proposes that wage-workers shall in their individual capacity receive from the wealth they create their just share. This done, the fetters of wage slaves fall off and they become free men.

# MODERN PHILISTINISM AND SOCIAL DEMOCRACY

The Most Stubborn and Persistent Opponents of Social-Economic Progress are the Philistines, with Their Petty Personal Interests

Dear reader, do you know what element of the population of the civilized hold on the plain people. Not that the countries is in modern times the most stubborn and persistent opponent of so-cial economic progress? Do you know what class is the stanchest supporter of the old, dilapidated institutions and tries to stem the mighty tide of the oncoming social revolution? Do you think those enemies of progress and friends of stagnation are the ignorant, the lowly, the scum and dregs of society? By no means. They are the Philistines, belonging to the "better" and "best" class of society. If I were a painter I would impersonate the Philistine as a small burgher in a night-cap, dressing-gown and slippers. Indeed, the type of a Philistine is so widely predominant in the middle class that it appears to an extent characteristic of the entire class. Even the most active and shrewd business man of our hustling and bustling times turns into a Philistine once he leaves his shop, factory or office. If he does not put on actually a night-cap, dressing-gown and slippers as soon as he leaves his business place, he does it spiritually, so to say. There are, of course, a variety of undertypes of a Philistine, but they all have certain general features and family like-

What are, then, the characteristic features of this type of our middle class? In the first instance the Philistine is a pronounced individualist, in the most elementary sense of the word. His spiritual heroism is extremely limited by indo-lence, almost morbid selfishness and prejudice. All his life is devoted to pursuits calculated to promote his own petty personal interests. A Philistine may happen to inherit from his parents a kind heart. In that case he may be a member of the Society for the Protection of Dumb Animals. He will, however, not move a finger for the protection of hu-man children and frail women against the brutalizing influences of the profit system in general and capitalism in par-ticular. The proletariat has actually to turn into a herd of dumb animals in order to deserve the compassion and gra-cious protection of the "humane" Philistine. Or a Philistine may engage, in a passive way, of course, in charity, degrading the giver and the receiver simul-taneously. He will try to help the "deserving" poor. The material need of a few who happen to come to his attention does not suggest to his dull mind the general problem of poverty, its causes and effects on its victims and society at large. The idea and conception of social-economic justice does not find room enough in the Philistine's brain. Poor people have no rights to insist upon, according to Philistine social philosophy, and have to be humble like Uriah Heap in order to be classed with the deserving. Philistine may be a member of some church and even go to the extent of teaching in a Sunday school or attending revival meetings. He loves his own pre-cious self so dearly that he is not satisfied with insuring for himself a comfortable life here on earth, but is inclined to pro-cure for his soul a snug corner in the other world. The humanitarian, moral side of the world religions, while its obligations towards society at large and sacrifices of interests and comforts is a sealed letter to the Philistine. The latter knows that the proletariat does not feel at home in churches and sees in it a sign of degradation of the plain people, in-

hold on the plain people. Not that the Philistine is necessarily a bigoted fanatic of religion in general. A Philistine may be an infidel occasionally, and yet view with alarm the irreligiosity of the plain people. According to the conception of Philistines, religion is the only thing that keeps the common people from committing all kinds of crime. In case a Philis-tine happens to be an infidel, he may be a member of an ethical culture society and profess crude animal evolutionism with the struggle for existence, survival of the fittest and other ill-digested half-truths, which, when applied by them to socialeconomic affairs, mean downright anar-chistic barbarity and brutal, imbecile Nietscheism. The most characteristic features of Philistines are, however, not their crude theories about state or society, but their utter indifference to socialeconomic problems.

A Philistine may in a general way be interested in politics, reforms, etc. He will, however, stay away from the polls when the weather is not especially inviting, or vote against his convictions in order not to "lose his vote." The Philistine is disgusted with the corruption of politicians, but does not realize that politics and politicians are the result of his own criminal indifference to public affairs. Some Philistines are quite radical in their views, well read and informed on political, economic and sociological lines. Their moral cowardice, the lack of courage of their convictions, paralyzes their latent usefulness. Leading them-selves a life of sordid selfishness, the Philistines decry every disinterested, public-spirited man as a crank. Philistinism is certainly a social malady, a moral sickness of deep and far-reaching significance. It is nothing but Philistinism that causes people to abstain from the sacred duty of exercising their civic prerogatives. It is Phillstinism that leaves the administration of all public asfairs in the hands of incompetent and dishonest professional drones of society
—politicians, It is Philistinism that diverts the best forces of the nation from public service to private pursuits. It is Philistinism that chills and kills generous aspiration for public weal as soon as it is kindled in the breast of a youth. Philistinism is responsible for the sordid materialistic tendencies of our times, for low aspirations and absence of ideals in social life, for depriving modern life of the very highest and nobles motives.

Social Democracy has to look upon Philistinism as upon its deadliest enemy and fight it with all its might. And Philistinism is not a formidable enemy, after all, if we take into consideration that it is a merely negative phenomenon, a kind of a hypnotic condition of a considerable part of society. Let us first of all shake off from ourselves all Philistinism; arouse in ourselves and then instill in others a passion for social-economic justice, the righteousness of modern times. What we need is not a purely intellectual recognition of our ideals, aims and as-pirations only, but a deep, emotional power, a world-saving enthusiasm, like that experienced at the dawn of Christianity and on the eve of the French revolution. We need at present moreprophets than professors, more inspiration than cool reasoning. One great poet would do more for our movement than a hundred economists.

### Capitalistic Heelers are Busy

The capitalistic heelers are busy. No one better than the owners of the great corporations knows that the people are beginning to think, are ceasing in greater and greater percentages to be party bigots, and that to control them they must divide them and blind them. To this end they have employed speakers who claim the name of Socialist to go about the country denouncing the Appeal, Debs and other Socialists as being in the interest of the middle class, and among railroad men they have told in a thousand places that Deba rides on passes, sold out the A. R. U. strike and robbed the labor organizations. They know every one of these statements are untrue, but when one lie is sufficiently disproved to be ineffective they start another lie. The capitalists know that un-less they can prejudice the workers against the Socialist movement, that it will become a power in the near future and threaten the supremacy of class rule in this country. To prejudice the mil-lion railroad employes against a man like Debs means much for the capitalists. It will shake their confidence in their fellows and thus render them more helpless.

Debs does not ride on a pass—if he did you would see fac similes of that pass in all the daily press. He has denied it, and defied evidence to show he ever rode a mile on one. When you hear a man assert that Debs rides on a pass, was paid by corporations to either begin or end a strike, or that he ever defrauded any organization out of a cent you can brand that man as a liar or a fool. If he is not a fool he is paid by corporation interests to spread the lies that corporations may con-tinue to rule.—Appeal to Reason.

You think the rich man in your community would be doing a graceful thing to provide the people with a free library and other "luxuries" from his surplus wealth. Did it never enter your head that the sensible thing to do is to say to the people that do the work in your community, "Friends, let us provide luxuries for ourselves, by retaining for our own use that surplus wealth of our labor which the capitalist now appropriates"?

"Merrie England" to a Socialist is both a friend and an educator. It can be read a hundred times and every time new beauties will be discovered.

# ocial Bemorratte Berald

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF AMERICA

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CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APR. 6, 1901.

Social Democratic Party Vete

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The glory of Socialism is, it tells the truth.

Do and don't. Do your duty. Don't

Socialism is the arrant courier of the good time coming. If Socialism is a mistake its enemies

are invited to prove it. Possibly none but the brave deserve

the fair, but all deserve fair play.

Socialism is in the world to proclaim and establish the brotherhood of man.

Yes and no. Yes, I am a Socialist. No, I will not worship the gods of capi-

Pay labor what is earns and the wailings of poverty will be changed to triumphal songs.

The English government has concluded to pay King Edward VII. an annual salary of \$2,700,000.

Socialism has the elements of success in incomputable measure. It is bold, prudent and truthful.

One of the distinguishing characteristics of Socialism is that it always says something when it speaks.

At a late dividend paying day in the city of New York, the Standard Oil Trust, distributed \$21,500,000.

It is said that "rogues are always unhappy"-a sad commentary on the average congress and legislature.

. There are men who spend much val-uable time in trying to discover the difference between tweedle-dee and twee-

Socialism strides into the arena of debate, armed capapie with truth, justice, facts and logic. It is invulnerable, aye, armor-plated.

Fortune is a fickle jade, and thousands to secure her favor have lost their character, bartered virtue for villainy, and

The mission of Socialism is to fulfill the law, "As ye would that men should do to you, do we even so to them, for this is the law and the profits."

The false, the mean, the contemptible can often be detected by their decorations, as well as by consulting photographs in the rogues' gallery.

The plassblowers of the United States are contributing \$1,000 a week to sustain their brothers in Belgium who have been on a strike since last August.

The horse power employed in the South African war is officially stated, showing that England, at the latest date given, had purchased 193,849 horses.

A woman astronomer recently discovered a new star in the solar system. Possibly. Socialism is a new star in the social system. God is still making stars.

King Edward is now the head of the established church of England. In this regard he shares equals honors with the ezar of Russia, the pope, the sultan of Turkey and Chulalong Koru I. of the White Elephant church of Siam.

As an instance of Terrible Teddy's capability as the presiding official of the Senate menagerie, he announced that the Senate stands adjourned sin die until the first Monday in December, and not one of the animals laughed, owing to Teddy's bloody record in Colorado.

s, N. Y., Rapid Transit rallroads its conductors to give bonds in sort of \$500 each as a guarantee of honesty.

Count Boni de Castellane made a matri-money-al investment in old Jay Gould's estate, amounting to about \$17,eco,coo, and is living luxuriously Paris on the dividends.

And now comes the mammoth cigar trust with its big factory at Binghamton, N. Y. It is rapidly absorbing small factories and intends to control the trade. But it is not essential to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to smoke cigars.

It is the boast of Missouri, that its penitentiary library contains 5,000 well selected books, being the largest library in any penal institution in the country. Under such favorable auspices, Missouri ought to become a reliable republican

Paradise lost is when a man or any set of men control the liberty, the independence, the happiness of other men. Paradise regained is when those who have been robbed and degraded reclaim their rights. Socialism is working for paradise regained.

From 1871 to 1900, both inclusive, the United States exported to Europe 5,172,-823 head of cattle, and from 1891 to 1900 the United States exported to the united kingdom of Great Britain 3,387,487 head of cattle, costing the English beef eaters an average of about \$350,000,000 a year, or \$3,850,000 in eleven years:

Mr. Zimmerman, the millionaire of Cincinnati, whose daughter married the Irish-English bankrupt Duke of Manchester, has concluded to take up his residence in the Duke's Castle in Ireiand. He will take with him his pocket-book to see that the Duchess has a regular allowance of pin money.

John D. Rockefeller is credited with an income of \$14,000,000 a year. A little ciphering will demonstrate that for every minute in the 365 days of a year Mr. Rockefeller receives about \$27.00night and day-summer and winter, shine and storm, the money in a ceaseless stream flows into his coffers.

During the year 1900 public officials are known to have stolen \$1,183,678 and bank officials got away with \$1,857,761, a total of \$3,091,439. So much is known. If the entire amount of stealings could be tabulated the prosperity of thieves would be one of the wonders of our much-vaunted progress.

The Dressmakers' Protective Association, at its recent convention, had representatives from twenty-nine states. The organization is immensely popular with the craft, of which there are more than 300,000 in the country. If they should ever go on a strike the goddess of fashion would weep like an April-shower.

1. Pierpont Morgan, at the head of the billion dollar steel trust, having 200,000 men under his hoofs, has given out that he will not recognize any organization of union labor. He will pay such wages as he can afford, and in that as in all other matters, will hold no consultations with the officials of unions, single or federated. Mr. Morgan is paving the way for a billion dollar strike.

Thinking is the opposite of mental stagnation. A great deal that passes for thinking is mere dreaming with no more logic in it than there is in the babble of a brook or the singing of a bird. If Socialists would think, they should buy a copy of "Merrie England," and they would find there is that in it to keep a president of a university thinking all his life. Try it.

Reports have it that there are 200,000 men, women and children employed in the sweatshops of the city of New York and that a movement has been started by the Brotherhood of Tailors and the United Garment Workers to abolish the horror, and that they will be assisted by prominent citizens in the good work. It is a fight against capitalism in its most. depraved aspect. The sweatshops are minature hells.

The true standard by which to measure Socialism is the principles it advocates, what it proposes to do in the line of emancipation for those who are helplessly in the grasp of capitalism. Socialism as a science, a theory, a distinctive school of philosophy, or numberless facts condensed into one great fact, is an organization pledged to create better conditions for men who toil, and measured by that standard it meets the most exacting demands. It is not opposed to trade unions, because they, too, are working for better conditions; but Socialism has a broader field of endeavor, working for all, that all may participate in the satisfaction which justice confers.

The United States Steel Trust, with a capital of more than one billion of dol-

money that he will save the trust asmuch full \$5,000,000 a year by consolidating the smell concerns and catting
down expenses. There is no doubt of
it. He will have under his control 200,000 employes. If he can manage to get
a 'profit of 10 cents a day out of each
one of them, he would save the trust
every year \$6,000,000, and if the robbery
of the force should reach 25 cents a day
he would put into the coffers of the
trust \$15,000,000 a year. The way to do
it he learned in the employment of Carnegie, starting in at \$2,00 a day. Evidently President Schwab has the required nerve to draw blood. soco a year by o quired nerve to draw blood.

#### Population, Death and Funerals

The population of the earth is estimated, in round numbers, at 1,500,000,000. A generation, that is to say, the entire population at any given time, it is estimated, die every thirty-three years, or three generations every century. Hence, it appears that of the earth's population, 45,454,545 die every year at the rate of about eighty-six every minute, which, economically considered, is a wise provision, since, even with this vast number of deaths, multiplied thousands do not get three square meals a day; thousands do not get so much as one; while hunger, starvation and famine exist in certain localities continually.

But contracting the field of vision and investigation to the United States of America and dismissing all sentiment relating to death and treating it as an economical question, some startling facts

and figures are presented.

The population of the United States is given at 76,295,220. This vast number of persons will be dead in thirty-three year's, or that number of persons in the United States will die during the period named, or 2,311,977 a year, giving a death rate of, say, five persons every minute, regardless of Emperor McKin-

ley's war in the Philippine islands. Leaving out of the calculation paupers, tramps, convicts and children of the wretchedly poor, and estimating their number at 311,977 for easy calculation, we have remaining 2,000,000 deaths and 2,000,000 funerals of persons whose relatives decide that their burial shall be, in common parlance, "respectable"—that is to say, the funerals shall be in accordance with regulations dictated by fashion and folly, ignorance, superstition, pride and pomp, in which paganism plays a con-

We shall suppose that the 311,977 persons referred to are disposed of at an average of \$10 each, or a cost of \$3,119,-770. These persons were, it is to be pre-sumed, buried in rude coffins, without silk or other upholstering material, without paint or varnish or fashionable trimmings. The mortal remains of these unfortunates were taken to their potters' field resting places, in a common vehicle instead of a plumed hearse, and no funeral cortege followed them to their graves, but, fortunately for themselves, they sleep as well as princes in their

palatial mausoleums. Having disposed of the prolatariat dead, we have 2,000,000 remaining, whose funerals are to be considered in connection with the prodigious expenditures which a vicious civilization demands and which are utterly devoid of reason or common sense; in which hollow-hearted fashion rules with despotic sway, transforming houses of mourning into bazars and funerals into spectacular parades usually productive of ridicule rather than reverence.

Classified, it is fair to assume that in the United States the cost of disposing of the 2,311,977 persons who die every year amounts to \$310,619,770, as follows:

funerals at \$1,000

each .....\$100,000,000 100,000 funerals at \$500 each 50,000,000 100,000 funerals at \$250 each 100,000 funerals at \$150 each 15,000,000 500,000 funerals at \$100 each 50,000,000 500,000 funerals at \$75 each 37,500,000 30,000.000 600,000 funerals at \$50 each 311,977 funerals at \$10 each 3,119,770

\$310,619,770 If fashion and fraud, pride, ostentation and paganism were eliminated, these funerals would not cost the country more than an average of \$50 each, or \$115,-598,850, which would result in an annual saving of \$195,020,920, all of which, under present conditions, is worse than

thrown away.

The rich, whether the occasion is a funeral or a frolic, care little or nothing for expense; they have plenty of money and a grand funeral parade is an advertisement of their wealth. A first-class millionaire sets the pace, the rest follow suit, and the whole mass of the population is corrupted.

The coffin trust sees its opportunity and seizes it with both hands. can purchase rosewood, mahogany or other costly coffins, and persons of smaller incomes, who are ambitious to ape their more fortunate contemporaries, are provided with sham rosewood and mahogany coffins, made of common poplar boards, or boards of other wood equally a capital of more than one billion of dol-lars, the biggest thing of the kind ever put in operation in the world, will pay its president an annual salary of \$1,000,-000,000 for a term of five years. Mr. Chas. M. Schwab is the gentleman upon whom this fortuse, like a cloudburst has

and always find occupants who like fu-neral outings, if only to cemeseries. In the way of carriages as well as coffins the lower strata is governed by the upper crust, and this proceeds until it touches a class of people whose incomes are totally inadequate for funeral displays, but who, wanting in moral courage, spend their last dollar for a respectable (?) funeral, to find, when the "loved one" is buried, they hadn't emough each left to nurchase they hadn't enough cash left to purchase food for survivors.

In this funeral business is found one

of the most humiliating phases of our civilization, an admixture of fashion and fraud, wealth and poverty, affection, af-fectation and duplicity, for which in a large measure wealth and the church are responsible, since wealth sets the per-nicious example and the church lacks the moral courage to denounce the sham.

To make matters still worse, associa tions and syndicates get possession of cemeteries and advance the price of real estate to a point which no poor man can pay for a hole large enough to contain his mortal remains when death compels him to lay down his burden and capitalism can no longer shear him as if he ere a sheep.

Manifestly, the time has come when agitation on economic lines, which in-cludes funerals, for the benefit of the living would be accepted as eminently prudent and opportune.

Civilization by Statute

One of the great industries of the United States is the manufacture of laws for the government of the people by legislatures, congresses and common councils of cities. This is seen at a glance when the facts are presented.

There are twenty-eight states whose legislatures meet biennially, having 3,539 members. There are sixteen states whose legislatures meet annually, having 3,170 members, and the republic, alias the empire, has 445 members, which meet every year, giving you a grand total of law-makers in legislatures and congress of 7,154. In addition we have 164 cities having more than 25,000 inhabitants, which also enact laws for the regulation of their citizens. The members of these city councils will average at a low estimate ten to each, or a total of 1,640, which, including cities of less population than 25,000, would easily swell the number of city lawmakers to 2,000, making the total of our lawmakers, state, federal and municipal, at least 10,000.

It is safe to say if the laws and ordinances manufactured by this army of lawmakers were wise and just, designed to help the poor as well as the rich, we would be in the enjoyment of a civilization which would challenge universal approval and admiration.

Unfortunately, such is not the case. In the first place, it has passed into a proverb that these legislative bodies are corrupt, and that as laws multiply the conditions of the people grow worse instead of better. The allegation is made a thousand times a day, boldly, fearlessly and continuously, that legislatures, con-gresses and municipal councils are dominated by lobbies, representing wealth, and as utterly regardless of the welfare of the people as wolves are regardless of the bleating of sheep. Nor does it matter in the least what party is in control of the machine; the same arraignments are made and the same corrupting influences

are in operation. To make things worse, if possible, the laws of any consequence which go upon the statute books are pronounced unconstitutional and vicious in their operation, and supreme courts, of which there are eighty-four ceaselessly in operation. are called upon to determine the constitutionality of certain statutes, which, after they have wrought only wrong for periods more or less extended, are pronounced unconstitutional and void. The whole system of lawmaking as now conducted has come to be regarded as men-

acing the rights of the people.

All of this is bad enough, but the worst of it all is there is a growing conviction that the courts, as well as the lawmaking bodies, are not exempt from the frailties whihe result in vicious laws, and, being the creatures of partisan schemes and pulls, are regarded with distrust.

As a result, the outlook for an im-

proved civilization by statute is dismal and grows more gloomy continually. The idea that the poor can have their wrongs redressed by statute is equivalent to telling them to lift themselves out of their unfortunate condition by their boot straps. They have not the money to go into court, and if they had the needed funds for such battle they would have no assurance of a favorable issue. And capitalism will see to it that they never shall have the wherewith to assert their rights in a tribunal of justice, provided it could be found.

The textile workers, in a factory at Jamestown, N. Y., struck for an advance of 5 cents a day in their wages. They remained out for ten months, and at last returned to work at the old scale, but secured a reduction of three hours week in their working time. If they en-ploy the hours they have redeemed from labor, equal to about fifteen days of ten hours each, a year, to the study of the principles of Socialism, the strike will be to them something in the nature of a

### 0 2 A 2 3 10 4 A 3 10 2 3 3 18 INDIVIDUAL HOME

Love of home has always been beld dear by the Anglo-Sazon race, and yet in this era of transition we note a few rip-

this era of transition we note a few ripples of coming change. A few years ago a firm of real-estate dealers in this city erected a modern apartment house, suitable for a limited number of families.

The house was architecturally well finished and had a pleasant appearance from the street. The laws and flower beds were well looked after in the summer, and stear, heat from one boiler-room thoroughly heated each room and hall in the winter. The huilding was scarcely finished before all the apartments were taken, and since then vacant ments were taken, and since then vacant apartments have not stood empty very long ere they were filled by new occupants.

Since the above described apartment house was built, two more of a similar pattern have been erected, improved in size and in other ways, a well-floored dancing room being added for the general use of the tenants. The rent for the average suite of rooms in these buildings is not what at first would be termed low, the average being about \$35 to \$40 per month. If it were low one could under-stand people in comfortable circumstances discarding houses costing from \$25 to \$30 per month and taking apartments.

There must be some other reason then for the much-coveted individual home being discarded (by some people) for the communal home. A critical examination discloses many reasons, social and economic, for this tendency to radically change our style of living. Briefly stated, they are as follows: Economy, comfort and sociability.

The economy of living in an apartment house (comparison of course being made with the individual home renting for \$25 per month) comes in many ways. A suite of rooms can be heated by steam cheaper than a private house can be heated by stove or furnace. There is a saving in water bills, etc.; one nice lawn well kept costs no more around an apartment house than around a private house.

For comfort there is a decided saving in labor in an apartment house, which furnishes heat and janitor service, over the individual home, where stoves or furnaces must be taken care of and rooms swept and tidied by some member or members of the household (should help not be employed). Few individual homes can have a specially built dance hall, and lastly, few houses renting for \$25 or \$30 are as well built and equipped as the above described suites.

For sociability there are many arguments that might be made showing why people are adopting the new style of living. Every man and woman knows the pleasure of social converse with pleasant neighbors and friends. How often on a winter evening one feels at a loss to know how to pass the time and is repelled from making a trip out doors on account of bad weather to make a call and have a social chat over a game of cards, whereas if it was simply a matter of going up or down a flight of stairs we would not hesitate for a moment.

Then again there are times of sudden illness that make every one appreciate a near and kind neighbor. This change in our mode of living is now affecting only a few families. Later on, as is attested by the growth in eastern cities, there will be more people affected by it. So in this way we can see the steady movement toward Socialism. Now, of course, rented suites of rooms in apartment houses do not constitute Socialism, but in the change from the individual home to the collective home is a decided movement in that direction. Walter Breen.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

J. F. B., Washington-Your letter, as we understand it, shows that you@ntirely misunderstand Comrade Ladoff's article on the Bliss type of Socialists. It was not directed against the middleclass or middle-class Socialists, but rather middle-class reformers posing as Socialists. Socialism can not be made to cover every consistent or inconsistent program of mere reformers.

J. R. J., Utah.—Referring to your inquiry there is no doubt of the reliability of Miss Auten's report on the sweat-shops of Chicago. The work was done under the auspices of the University of Chicago and a full report is given in the journal published by that institution. You ask how these people live. They do not live; they wallow; they merely exist and manage to do so only by resorting to refuse barrels and boxes in the back alleys, or accepting the driblets which charity doles out to them. Thousands of people in a city like this are given the accumulations of scraps and stale bread at bakeries and restaurants all over the

### A Socialist Priest's Book

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# LABOR AND POLITICS IN ENGLAND

By John Penny, Gon. Sory, L.L.P.

Regions and Parets

During the past week we have had all kinds of alarms as to the strained rela-tions between Britain and Russia in the far East. Our newspaper placards and headlines have told us that Russia had seized British territory and that the troops of the two nations were watching each other with fixed bayonets. A couple of years ago such terrifying type would have plunged the people of this country into the wildest excitement and would have brought on a war fever of a very malignant kind. Fortunately, however, we have become accustomed to grotesque exaggeration on the part of the newspapers and whenever anything sensational appears shoulders are shrug-ged and people mentally remark, "Another newspaper story. Keep cool. By and by we shall have the truth." Inasmuch as it has bred a complete distrust of a section of the press the South African war has not been an unmixed evil.

But it was not to discourse on the lack of veracity in certain quarters that I commenced this note. It was to point out the curious fact that though England and Russia are alleged to be on the point of flying at each other's throats, the Russian government has actually granted no less a sum than £30,000 for the purpose of enabling Russian industries to be adequately represented at the forthcoming Glasgow exhibition and M. Witte, the Russian minister of finance, has expressed himself thus with regard to the un-dertaking: "The participation of Russia in the Glasgow exhibition will be a new step towards the establishment and consolidation of the amicable relations which are so important for both countries." This hardly looks as though Russia were anxious to enter into a great military struggle at present.

The way in which Russia is taking part in the exhibition may have farreaching consequences in the near fu-Russia is to the bulk of us almost a dark country so far as knowledge of her industries and resources is concerned. The exhibition should give us light in this respect and it may disclose to our mannfacturers a practically new market for their products. On the other hand it may show to the world that Russian goods can vie in every respect with those of countries which are generally considered more advanced and this may lead to the extension of her trade and possibly a diminution of ours. Probably it is with a view to the latter contingency that Russia is emerging from her semiobscurity, in which case the fight for markets will be more keen and perhaps more deadly than the struggle for territory with which, according to our newspapers, we are threatened.

#### Yorkshire Post Among the Prophets

That organ of conservatism, the Yorkshire Post, published by the Yorkshire Conservative Newspaper Co., must surely be regarded with disfavor by its worthy subscribers who expect it to uphold the claims of aristocracy, landlordism and capitalism. Occasionally a leading article slips into its columns not unworthy of the most out and out Socialist or labor journal. Is it that we are all becoming advanced now or is some occult influence at work? Here is a case in point.

"Liverpool," says the Yorkshire Post,

"is one of the wealthiest of our northern towns; it contains 8,184 insanitary houses and 2,300 cellar dwellings; in the council meeting the other day it was said that many of its inhabitants are 'too poor to afford a rent at which it would pay any one to build houses.' If ever there was a time when these people were poorer it is not reported. The insanitary houses are part of the wealth contained in Liverpool. In the course of a discussion on the question, it was said that people speculated in insanitary property knowing they would get an extravagan price when the houses were scheduled. The people who live in these houses, we suppose, are not those who make this profit out of them, though as ratepayers they have to pay their share of the extravagant price which yields the profit.

That is one of the beautiful arrange-

ments for increasing the wealth of Liv-

erpool. The greater the number of its insanitary houses the greater would be the profit. And that there is a profit seems to be involved in the facts stated by the chairman of the Housing Committee. To purchase the insanitary houses under the ordinary powers possessed by the Corporation would cost £279,000. This is the estimate of the city surveyor. To purchase under the Housing of the Working Classes Act would cost £400,000, and there is an estimate of £100,000 for closing the 2,-300 cellar-dwellings. That is, the cor-poration would spend £ 500,000 in buy-ing and demolishing property which, they say, is so had that people ought not to be allowed to live in it—whatever their rent-paying ability. Thereafter the corporation can build new houses.

The housing committee were instructde noting committee were instructed to prepare a scheme for rehousing the people who live in the 8,184 insanitary dwellings, and the rehousing has to be adequate. To this the council unanisation of the second sec

be £1,500,000—'to do it satisfactorily,' as Alderman Purcell said, and probably the mass of the Liverpool satepayers will agree with another alderman who urged that it was iniquitous that the corporation should be compelled to buy at a very high price houses which ought not to exist and which the medical officer had only to pass his wand over in order to force the owners to close altogether and without compensation! We do not think it would be unfair to make such property pay a share of the cost of its removal. The majority of the licensing committee recommended that the owners of licensed property should value their own property and pay a special rate upon it so that purchase and extinction may be possible. An extension of that principle would not be unfair in the case of these insanitary houses. Let the owners declare their value and be rated upon 5 per cent of it—and the corporation please itself whether it buys or carries out a housing scheme in the suburbs. This, it seems, would meet the case at Liverpool if the facts are as stated in the council meeting, for it is unreasonable that people should be allowed to succeed who purchase insanitary, or who keep their property in an insanitary state, in the hope that they may make large profits out of it when the council are forced by the pressure of humane opinion to determine that the people shall have places fit to live in. We do not compensate at a high-rate the tradesmen on whose premises the inspector discovers tins of insanitary salmon or beef, or tons of insanitary fruit. Instead of a profit, these owners have usually a fine and an order for the immediate destruction of their insanitary property."

Surely the stars in their courses fight for progress; but it a labor paper had published the foregoing article it would have been denounced as a red revolu-

#### WISDOM AND WEALTH

A symposium written on the "Stewardship of Wealth" affirms that "trusts, vast individual wealth and labor troubles are necessary and inevitable." They are neither one nor the other. . There is no necessity for a trust. It is a monstrosity not in consonance with the eternal fitness of things, nor is there any necessity for vast individual wealth. It is not an inevitable circumstance, nor would it exist except for man's greed and insatiable thirst for power which has violated all laws, human and divine. The men who make money-that is, who accumulate vast wealth-have been in all ages those who have robbed labor of its just dues. Alone, single-handed, no man, even with the assistance of "labor-starving" machinery can accomplish, can accumulate vast wealth. He must have working men and women whom he can rob of their earnings. This has been done in all ages and the crime was never more colossal and infamous than now, and if "labor troubles" are "necessary and inevitable" the fact grows out of conditions neither necessary nor inevitable, but avoidable, and may be changed.

. The writer further affirms that the men who "make money," who become millionaires, are "wise"; that the wealthy "fools" are those who "inherit wealth." It is not written that men who accumulate great wealth are "wise," but it is written that "a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches." Indeed, the whole testimony relating to the accumulation of great wealth is cumulative and stamps it as the opposite of wisdom; shrewd, cunning, artful, astute and inv he but never they m in any legitimate acceptation of the term.

Nor is it true, that those who inherit great wealth are "fools," that is to say, idiots; indeed, as a general proposition, they are about as wise in their day and generation as their fathers. We refer to Americans of great wealth. Take, for instance, the Astors of New York. The founder of the great fortune began his career in the United States as a mink and weasel skinner. He went in for pelts, hair and fur. His heirs and assigns do not now deal in pelts, but they deal in real estate, and no one knows the vastness of their wealth. Take the Vanderbilt estate, the foundations of which were laid by the old commodore in pushing scows in the New Jersey lagoons, while his wife kept a second-rate boarding house. Some of the heirs have made spectacular displays of folly, but there stands the Vanderbilt railroad systems, representing a half-billion of wealth, monumental of the fact that the heirs bf. the old scow-pusher are, though rascally rich, possessed of the kind of wisdom which the old commodore had. Then there is the Jay Gould estate, the founder of which started out with a patent mousetrap and died worth \$100,000,000, and possibly twice that sum. Some of the Goulds, particularly Miss Anna, may be foolish, but George has all the cunning of his father, and the Gould estate will grow while money can "buy a judge" or divi-dends can be declared on watered stock

applied to those who inherit great wealth is equally inaperopriate. The founders of great fortunes worked and tolled and drudged, cheated lied and rebbed to fashion gold and after gods for their children to worship. In this they played the part of fools instead of wise men, and their children, in their heathen devotion to these gods, have simply enulated the fallacies of their fathers. Wisdom is always allied with truth and justice, equity, fair dealing and a proper regard for the fair dealing and a proper regard for the rights of others; but there is not an instance on record in which such factors have dominated in the acquisition of great wealth. On the contrary, fraud and falsehood, chicane, cunning, duplicity, greed and tigerish rapacity have played conspicuous parts in the accumulation of great wealth, finding its culminating expression in such colossal combinations as he billion-dollar steel trust.

Again, says the writer, one objection to great wealth is that it places a certain class of men above others and enables them to "control legislation." It controls not only legislation, but the industries of the country—the shop, factory and forge, the mines and the railroads-nor is this all; it controls the press, the school and the church. It poisons at the fountains, and all streams are foul with demoralizing influences. Necessarily so, since to control legislation the representatives of the people, in legislatures and congress, must be debauched, and the ballot box, the boasted palladium of liberty, made a treasonable device to aid wealth in its onward march toward despotism.

The admission of the symposium writer confirms every allegation of Socialism in its arraignment of capitalism; and yet, says the writer, future generations will be thankful that there was a time when trusts and kindred curses flourished, because they paved the way for national ownership of railroads and other public utilities, and because "great wealth enables its possessors to work out great conceptions unobstructed.'

What of these great conceptions of the wealthy class in the past? Is there one instance in which the wealthy class of the past had a conception of justice in dealing with the workingmen? Not one; nor does the wealthy class have any conception of the rights of wage workers now. The past is a continuous tragedy, in which the victims of the plot have been the poor, and never were they in greater peril than at present. They begin to comprehend the dangers that environ them. The one "great conception" of the wealthy class which it desires to "work out unobstructed" is to make more money out of labor, and the trust is one of the "conceptions" to carry out the scheme.

Socialism believes that the time is near at hand when workingmen, in self-defense, will abandon the abortive strikers, petitions, etc., and, once more appealing to the ballot, vote for Socialism as the only means of solving the labor problem and achieving independence. M. B. and achieving independence.

A bank cashier, in writing a glorifying article for the American Banker, says that banking is not only the "corner-stone" but the "whole foundation of the business structure of the country, and that it can be made "useful for the glory of God and the benefit of man-kind." So far as the records show God's glory has not been greatly promoted by banking operations. Christ makes no mention of banking as a means of glorifying God or by being of any benefit to mankind. No sane person ever dreamed that banking was ever an elemosynary business, that it ever fed the hungry, clothed the naked or did anything else to help the poor. But the cashier says it may yet be made to glorify God and be useful to mankind. Some people are of the opinion that the age of miracles has passed away forever, but J. Pierpont Morgan, the banker, who has organized the billion-dollar trust, may go into the miracle business and make banking "glorify God"; indeed, Morgan may yet convert Rockefeller and make a Christian of him.

Advices from Washington are to the effect that the emperor is depressed owing to the magnitude of the job he has on hand of running the empire without a constitution while pretending to govern the United States under a constitu-Things are evidently becoming woefully mixed. For instance, does the constitution follow the flag? Does the flag follow the constitution? Is the flag the symbol of liberty or slavery? Were the thousands of Pilipinos killed in the defense of liberty and their native land killed constitutionally? Are the people of Hawaii, the Philippine islands, Porto Rico and Guam citizens or just yellow and black and tan canines without more rights than so many caged orang-ou-tangs? Emperor Billy will convene congress that he may have something to rest his head and heels on.

As one of the results of the tidal wave of prosperity now deluging the country, a church in the city of Fort Wayne has recently expelled fifty of its members for the non-payment of dues. These delin-quents were informed that it takes money to run a church and if they could not or would not pay, they could not ride. If they nursed the idea that the "gospel is free," they have been taught that the church is not the place in secure tead only to support the error. Falcks and Suskess

The suchers do the latior and the falters draw hold sway.

The suckers raise the crops, but the fakirs fix

the price; The fakirs hold the market and get the big-

The fakirs take the harvest, the suckers hold the bag.

The fakirs dress in broadcloth, the suckers

chew the rag. The suckers feed the cows and the fakirs get

the milk;
The suckers feed the silk-worms, the fakirs get the silk.

The suckers build the mansions the fakirs Occupy;
The suckers are the bakers, but the fakirs

eat the pie. The suckers make the fabrics, but the fakirs

own the mills;
The fakirs have the pleasures, while the suckers foot the bills.

The fakirs have the yeast, while the suckers get the crusts; The suckers pay the prices, while the fakirs run the trusts.

The suckers are the workers, .The fakirs are the shirkers; The fakirs are wealth-takers. And that is why we say There are on earth to-day Just the classes and the masses, And the masses are the prey; Just the ones who do the toil And the ones who get the spoil-

And the spoilers do the toilers in the same old way -Denver News.

### What a Capitalist Says

Socialism arraigns the present system of conducting industrial affairs because of its defects. Under its aspirations employment is not given to all willing workers, because when employment is obtained wages are not sufficient to afford a decent living, to say nothing of mind culture. Ignorance, in alliance with prejudice, always the whelp of ignorance, ridicules Socialism for Utopian theories, or anathematizes it, as the enemy of society because, as alleged, it favors the "impracticable," and denounces capitalism as the source of a multitude of woes. In this connection we inquire, What about Abrant S. Hewett, one of the most distinguished men of the city of New York, once its mayor, and a man of large wealth? Mr. Hewett is not a Socialist by profession or confession, and yet it is safe to say he talks like a Socialist and at heart is in profound sympathy with Socialism. In a recent symposium on the "Stewardship of Wealth," Mr. Hewett expressed views fully abreast of the most advanced advocates of Socialism. He said:

"The rich have not begun to do what they ought to do. \* \* \* Have we the right to take all this wealth and do nothing to correct the evils created in its production? Can this be the end to which we have been working all these centuries? For heaven's sake, is this the result of our industrial development. and must our prosperity as a nation be purchased at such a staggering price? If these terrible tenements, these overcrowded districts, these dark and foul dwelling places-if all these miscries must attend industry, then I would to God that every industrial center could be destroyed as was Sodom and Gomorrah of old and man be driven back to the fields."

Mind you, this is the language of a non-Socialist business man. No Socialist in deploring industrial conditions ever uttered severer maledictions. So intensely does Mr. Hewett realize the horrors incident to the creation of wealth that he prays for storms of fire and brimstone from heaven to ann late industrial centers, where they ex-Socialism is the only organization that is striving, without "fire and brimstone," to overcome the deplorable conditions found in all industrial centers, the result of capitalistic rapacity.

An ordinance has been introduced in the city council of Berlin, Germany, to build and maintain small, neat houses for workingmen on lots owned by the mu-nicipality. Which shows that the Social Democrats of Berlin are abreast with the Social Democrats of Chicago.

At the approaching election in Denmark the Social Democrats will have candidates in thirty parliamentary districts. Remarkable changes are going on in Denmark, all in favor of the Social Democrats, who are growing in influence while both governmental parties are los-ing. Should they succeed in electing the thirty candidates, the Social Democrats will be the strongest party in parliament.

The grand old democratic party, founded by Jefferson with sixteen principles, and as the showman said of the zebra's stripes, "nary two zlike," has found two statesmen whose names sug-gest lively battles when the next presidential campaign opens. Oklahoma will be in the convention with John Hell and New York with J. W. Dam, and it is believed if the party can shake off Will-ism Jennings Bryan that Hell for presi-dent and Dam for his running mate will make the ticket Hell and Dam pecul-iarly suited to the condition of the party and of the country.

# LOGAL BRANCHES

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avenne.

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87 Livingston street.

Branch No. 5, Camden, meels every third Sunday of
the month. For particulars address Paul Eberding,
1206 Kaighn's avenue.

Branch No. 3 (German), Newack, meets every third
Saturdny at International Hall, 7 Bedford street.
Ilans Hartwig, secretary, 7 Bedford street.
Branch No. 6 (German), Paterson, meets first aed
third Mondays at 8 p. m., at Heivetia Hall, 64-56 Van
Honten street. Karl Lindney, secretary, 246 Edmund
street.

NEW YORK

The City Central Agitation Committee of Greater New York meets every second Tuesday at 412 Grand street, Windsov Hall.

East Side Branch, No. 1, meets every first and third Thursday at 200 East Broadway. L. Hothman, secretary, 131 Norfolk street.

Whench, No. 8. Roykiyn, meets every Salurday at 3.

Branch No. 5. Brooklyn, meets every Sainrday at Sp. m. at 55 Moore street. Visitors welcome. Comrades desiring to organize should communicate with Secretary Sol. Pressman, 150 Boerum street.

Branch No. 10 meets every Friday at sp. m., at 200 E. Broadway. Lectures and discussions. Public invited. Organisev, Joseph Williams, 56 Henry street. oklyn, meets every Salnrday at S

OHIO

liranch No. 4, Cincinnall, meets at Richellen Hall, southeast corner 5th and Plum streets, every Suaday a13p. m. Lectures and discussions. Public invited. Thos. McKerne, secretary, 429 Laurel street.

OREGON

at Washington Hotel, corner ad and Flanders streets. Everybody invited. T. C. Wendland, chairman; Mrs. N. E. Fortisch, secretary.

PRWNSYLVANIA

PREMNYLVANIA

Branch No. 1. Philadelphia, meets every Thursday, at s p. m., at 42° S. Third street. Ross Slobodkin, Treasurer, sis Pine street,
Branch No. 4. (Oudersport, meets every second and last Wednesdays of each month in K. of L. Hall. Chas. Kalspel, chairman; L. H. Morse, secretary; Ben. Coddington, treasurer.

Branch No. 5. Philadelphis, meets first Friday of each month—axeonite meets every Snaday morning—at S. D. P. Thin Hooms, at cas S. M. street. Organizer, M. Gillis, Sig Reed street.

Branch No. 10, Williamsport, meets every Snaday aftersoon at 5 p. m. is Social Labor Hall, No. 38 E. 3d street. C. B. Snath, chairman; Jino. Lypu, socretary, 743 2d atreet. Public invited.

WISCONSIN

MISCONSIN

Milwaukse Central Committee, 8, D. P., meats second and fourth Mondays of the month et Brewers'
Hall, southeast corner ette ad Chestual streets.

Branch Mo. 1, Milwaukse, meets at Kaller's Hall, eth street, between State and Prairie, every fourth Thursday evening.

Branch Mo. 2, Milwaukse, meets every second and fourth Saturdays is Gaetke's Hall, Concordia and Green Hay avenue. Frank Liebisch, secretary.

Branch Mo. 3, Sheboygan, meets every second Thursday of the monthe 2 Concordia Hall. Chan Pisar, Secretary. Treasurer, Mt Limoola avanne.

Branch No. 4, Milwaukse, meets every first and third Fridays each month at Meller's Hall, corner and and Brown extrets. George Moerschel, secretary, Mt Milwaukse, meets every first and third Fridays each month at Meller's Hall, corner and and Brown extrets. George Moerschel, secretary, Mt Milwaukse, meets every fourth Nodes.

Brown streets. George street, Branch No. 5, Milwauhee, meets every fourth Friday of the month at R. Sigel's Hall, southeast corner Orchard street and 6th evenue. O. Wild, secretary, Branch No. 12, Milwauhee, meets every first and third Thursdays of each month et Volkmann's Hall, sist and Center streets, at 5 p. m. Secretary, C. Kno-Aord, ms md street.

Mat and Center streets, as 5 p. m. necturery, to mendour, 100 Materiest.

Branch No. M. Milwaukse, meets eccoud and fourth Wednesdays of each meats as int Clark street. Herman Schaelder, secretary, 100 M delvest.

Branch No. M. Milwaukse, meets trust and third-Friday of each meath at Gesthich Hall, Concordin and Green Bay avenue. J. Miller, Jr., 112 Fourth street.

STATES No. 1. Wheeling, made every third dends in the mouth at Trade and Esbar Assumbly Bull. 2 Market street. H. A. Louis, organism.

Socialists take no stock in to Their motto is, He who, acti-getic to-day. It is the work the

#### The Postoffice Again

Comrade Editor: In The Social Democratic Herald of March 9 I saw the letter of young Comrade Gusty Malchor, and your answer to the same, and I hope you will not be offended if I add my mite to your large and comprebensive answer; but I wish to give the dear young comrade all the encourage-

ment possible.

It is to the rising generation that we must look for aid in the great Socialistic movement. The old fosils are so deeply rutted in old partyisms that it is next to impossible to guide them out of the ruts, so we must help the young Socialists to answer the old party quackers.

Now, Gusty, your question, as I understand it, is: Is the government running in debt by running the post office? In answering your question I will give you one little illustration showing you

why the government runs behind by handling the mails.

In 1899 Chauncey M. Depew of New York was elected United States senator for a term of six years, at a salary of \$5,000 per year, or a total salary of \$30,000 for the six years. Before moving his family to Washington he hired a mansion and paid \$50,000 for the rent of it for the six years or \$20,000 more for house rent alone than his whole six years' salary as senator amounts to.

Say, Gusty, where does Mr. Depew get that other \$20,000 with which to pay house rent? Let us follow him around Robin Hood's barn for a little way and I think we can find out, and if I mistake not we will find his hand in the post

office till before we lose sight of him.
Chauncey M. Depew is not only a United States senator with a salary of \$5,000 a year; he is also president of the New York Central Railway, with a salary of \$75,000 per year. As president of that railway he rents a large number of cars to Uncle Sam for the purpose of carrying mail. Mr. Depew claims that it costs him \$3,500 to build and equip each mail car. Any first-class mechanic can tell you that they can be built and equipped for one-half of that price. But to be fair with Mr. Depew, we will suppose his estimate of \$3,500 is correct. He charges Uncle Sam \$8,500 per year. for the rent of each car, or two and three-sevenths times the first cost of the car for one year's rent of it. Say, Gusty, how would you like to buy a farm for \$3,500 and get \$8,500 for the first year's rent of it and a prospect of renting it right along for years to come at the same price?

Each one of these mail cars will run twenty-five years and then, with a little repair, they will run another twenty-five years as freight cabooses. So you see during the last twenty-four years of service as mail cars they would bring their owner a clear profit of twenty-four times \$8,500, or \$204,000, to which we add \$5,000 profit for the first year of service making a grand total of \$209,000 rent for a car which has cost \$3,500 to build, and still the car is good for twenty-five years' service as a caboose. Now, Gusty, do you see where Mr. Depew gets his hand into the post office till?

But perhaps some of the old fogies will say that it costs Mr. Depew a large sum to haul these cars around the country for Uncle Sam. Let us see. He has to build his road and run his cars to do other business, such as hauling freight, express, passengers, etc. His extra expense to handle the mail is the price of the car, \$3,500, which we have already taken into account, plus the cost of bauling. The mail car is attached to a passenger train of from seven to fifteen cars, or an average of eleven-car trains, so the cost of hauling is one-eleventh of the cost of pulling the whole train. What is the cost of hauling a train one trip? As the railroads own the coal mines, the coal costs them about \$1 per ton and it takes about five tons to run a passenger train of eleven cars 120 miles. So the items are: Coal, \$5; engineer's wages, \$3; conductor's wages, \$3; fireman, \$1.75; two brakemen, \$1.50 each, \$3; wear and tear of engine, oil, etc., \$5, or a total of \$20.75 divided by eleven which is \$1.87 7-11 per day, multiplied by 365 (days), which is \$688.52 3-11 per year, anultiplied by 25 (years), which makes \$17,213; subtracted from \$209,000 leaves a clear gain of \$192,897 for a rent of a car which costs \$3,500. Is it any won-der that the post office shows a deficit

each year? Not is that all. Mr. Depew not only schemes to make the post office show a deficit but as United States senator he puts his hand down in the people's pockets and appropriates the people's money to pay the deficit. Nor is Mr. Depew alone in this business of "farming? Uncle Sam. There are many other congressmen engaged in the same and like schemes.

No, Gusty, the government is not running in debt by running the post office, but the government is running in debt by being run by such men as Chauncey M. Depew and many others like him.
But don't make the mistake of kicking
Mr. Depew. Kick the system which
makes it possible for a few to fleece the

many. Take Comrade Edward's asswer to your letter, and this little Depew illustration and see if you can kick them into the noddles of a few of the voting kings of America.

Here is my hand to you, Gusty, with success in the battle which you have taken up in behalf of the common people. Let us hear from you again. And

ple. Let us hear from you again. And who will be the next young Socialist to take up the cudgel and pound the old dry bones of ignorance and deception?
Dundas, Minn. C. D. Bassett.

Progress of Socialism in Leominster

Democratic Socialism means the death of plutocracy, the abolition of labor exploiting, and the emancipation of the wage-slaves. Consequently, apart from the natural trend of social evolution, the progress of Socialism chiefly depends on the earnest and co-operative efforts of the class-conscious wage-workers. Therefore, it becomes of the greatest importance for us to wisely select the most economic and effective method for carrying out our educational work. Great conclusions are always drawn from many ideas; and it strikes me very forcibly that a great amount of good could be obtained if the different branches through the columns of The Herald would give a brief outline of their plan of education, as it may be the means of forming better ideas and would be especially instructive to the newly-organized branches. With the hope that we may bear from some of the other branches with that object in view, I sumbit to the readers of The Herald a brief outline of the plan of education that we have carried on in this town for the past few months. Previous to October 22, 1900, as far

as we can learn, there had never been a public address given on Socialism in Leominster. On the evening of that date, through the earnest efforts of the comrades of Fitchburg branch, a hall was engaged in town for the purpose of organizing a branch here. Comrade Dr. Howard A. Gibbs, of Worcester, kindly offered his services to give an address. The hall was packed to standing room, and for over an hour Dr. Gibbs held the closest attention of all; and on the strength of his splendid address, thirteen names were signed for the start of this branch. As soon as a meeting could be called we began at once to lay out our winter's work. We decided to hold a meeting on the first and third Sunday afternoons of each month, and a public hall was engaged for that purpose. first Sunday of each month was to be devoted to an address by a speaker engaged for the day, to be followed by questions and answers. The third Sunday of each month was devoted to a debate on selected subjects the leaders to have ten minutes each to open the debate; followed by discussion, which was free to all, the participants being limited to five minutes each. We then sent a list con-taining the open dates of the first Sunday of each month up to the first Sunday in April, to the different speakers in this section whose names we were familiar with, asking them to favor us with an address and fill out the date most convenient for them, with the subject of their address. We were successful in securing such able speakers as Aaron F. Greene of Leominster, Francis D. Tuttle and Rev. Abram Conklin of Fitchburg, Miss Margaret Haile of Boston, Rev. Frederick O. MacCartney of Rockland, A. K. Hardy and Dr. Howard A. Gibbs of Worcester. With such a list of speakers as these, success was inevitable. A program was then arranged giving the name of each speaker, the subject and date of each debate; also the subject and date of each address. This was printed on a small cardboard that could be easily folded and carried in the pocket. As these were given out at each meeting it proved a splendid advertisement at a small cost, and gave a list of all our meetings from November 18, 1900, to

April 21, 1901. Our meetings are all well attended and the people all seem to take an interest in the movement. Many questions are asked by women as well as men, and they are always very generous in contributing at the meetings, which proves their interest. It has also become not an unusual thing to hear Socialism discussed in the barber shops and on the streets. As our program is nearly exhausted and wishing to keep the movement advancing, we would be glad to learn how the others are doing; and hoping that this may be interesting to some of the newly-

organized branches, I am, WM. LESLIE. Leominster, Mass.

There is in every section of the country more or less alarm created by the increasing business transacted by Judge Lynch. The judge is down on techni-calities, demurrers, change of venue and delays of all sorts. Satisfied that he has got hold of the right rascal, sentence is promptly passed and execution follows. There are no appeals to a higher court or to a higher law, and expenses are usually light as compared with other forms

So far, the Supreme Court and smaller judicial combines have issued no injunctions against workingmen building castles in the air or prohibiting them from catching rain water in their dinner pails. What further blessings are in store for them will not be known until a big strike requires troops to make kick-

#### THE CHICAGO ELECTION

Two years ago, at the municipal election in Chicago, the candidate of the Social Democratic Party for Mayor, Thomas Kerwin, serviced 367 votes. Last Tuesday, with commade Gus Hayt as its candidate for mayor, the party received 1849 votes, and these ligures on the offi-cial count will doubtless be increased to over 2,000. Full particulars will be given next week.

#### NOTES FROM THE FIELD

There will be a Social Democratic party mass meeting at Melville Hall, Grossdale, Ill., next Sunday afternoon,

Comrade G. H. Lockwood has been in Chicago during the week interesting the comrades in his automobile plan which is making progress.

The "Liberator" is the name of a new Social Democratic paper printed at Sedalia, Mo. It is published by the branch, and makes a very creditable

Comrade Carl Kleist came down from Milwaukee and spoke at several meetings for the party. He is an excellent and well informed speaker and interested bis audiences everywhere.

The Social Democrats of the 20th ward of Milwaukee will give a sociable at their Hall, corner 20th and Center Streets, on Saturday, April 13th, at 8 o'clock p. m. All comrades and friends are cordially invited.

The following ticket has been nom-inated by the Social Democrats at Mt. Olive: Mayor, Hy. Bushkol; trustees, Jacob Goetz, Peter Hanson, Fred Schrader; clerk, Geo, Hanson; constable, Emil Hubert; street commissioner, John Brauer, Sr.; police magistrate, Theo. Schmithonsen.

#### The Joint National Convention

Last week National Secretary Theodore Debs, in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the January convention of the Social Democratic party, certified the call for a joint convention in September to the following persons representing the organizations named: Henry Kulm, national secretary of the Socialist labor party, New York; W. Butscher, national secretary of the Springfield committee, Springfield, Mass.; George Howie, state secretary S. D. P., New Hampshire; A. K. Gifford, state secretary S. D. P., Iowa; Harry Crandall, state secretary S. D. P., Kentucky; H. E. Farnsworth, secretary Socialist party of Oklahoma; W. E. Farmer, Bonham, Texas. The letter of notification fol-

Chicago, March 28, 1901. Dear Sir and Comrade:

Pursuant to the action of the late national convention of the Social Democratic party, with headquarters at Chicago, Ill., held in said city, beginning January 15, it becomes my duty, as it is my pleasure, to advise you, and through you the party you represent, of the approval by referendum vote of the membership of our party of the enclosed resolutions adopted at said convention.

It is respectfully requested that you refer this communication and the resolutions herein certified to your executive board or other proper authority for such action as may be deemed necessary to meet the purposes stated in said resolutions, and that you advise me of the result of said action at the earliest practicable day, so that arrangements can be made accordingly.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, Yours fraternally,

Theodore Debs, National Secretary.

#### Comrade Joseph Inkley

The Socialist movement has lost a loyal supporter and an indefatigable worker in the death of Joseph Inkley, president of Branch 20, Rockland, Mass He died of pneumonia, being sick but a week, on Monday morning, March 18.

Although Comrade Inkley had passed

from the sphere of wage earner to become an employer of labor in the heel business, he still remained loyal to his class, a true Socialist, with broad sympathies and with unflagging zeal for the great class-conscious movement represented by the Social Democratic party.

As a man he had gained the love and respect of the entire community. He was seeker of the truth, of great simplicity of character, yet as firm as adament in his convictions; he was loyal and pure.

He leaves a wife and three children. The services were conducted by Comrades Lizzie Harlow of Haydenville, Mass., and Frederic O. MacCartney.

## **BRANCHES TAKE NOTICE**

Dues for quarter ending June 30 are payable on or before April 5. Secretaries will give the matter prompt attention and report as early as possible.

1,507 1,521 1,512 Sec. 19..... Sec. 21..... Sec. 22. ..... Sec. 23..... 1,520 Sec. 25..... 1,518 

Sec. 32..... 1,523 Sec. 33..... 1,521 Séc. 34.... Sec. 35.... New Branches Illinois .....

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